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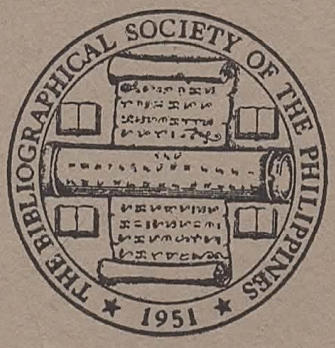
By

ERNEST J. FREI



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OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES

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Bibliographies of Southeast Asia and the Pacific Areas: a Short Discussion *

By ERNEST J. FREI

I

INTRODUCTION

It may be a good thing to point out at the beginning of this paper what the scope of usefulness of a good bibliography is, in order to make a proper evaluation of the bibliographies presented herein. For this purpose one needs to keep in mind the student or research scholar in the Philippines who needs to know what has been done in his particular discipline and where to look for reference or source material to further his studies. Though what is being said here is probably true of all areas of learning, it is pertinent in this paper especially in application to the Pacific and Southeast Asia areas as they are related to the Philippines. To further one's studies one must have some dependable tools, which deal adequately with one's subject. To be adequate and useful, such a bibliography should not merely be an accumulation of titles, even though alphabetically arranged by authors, but they should be arranged by geographic areas and ethnic groups. These in turn should be sub-divided in accordance with some generally understood arrangement to allow for proper

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classification of subject headings. When the volume of a bibliography is very large, a good general index of authors and subjects makes for progress in reading. Thus, a good bibliography becomes instrumental in widening one's horizon and imparts an awareness of what is being done elsewhere in the same or related field where one's interest lies. However, the student needs to remember that few bibliographies indicate gaps in material, and that in their perusal he must make his own comparisons and deductions to find all the material on his own subject and, also, to determine what has been covered only in part and what still remains to be covered.

As will be brought out later, in looking through material in bibliographies of an area other than the Philippines, one will be surprised to find again and again how little is known elsewhere about this archipelago and it will be necessary to resist the temptation of assuming that such lack of awareness denotes ignorance, if not prejudice. Rather, the very wealth of new material in a bibliography of another area should convince the Philippine student of his own lack of information about the writings of scholars in other geographical areas and make him the more eager to familiarize himself with somebody else's point of view.

With the foregoing in mind the materials of five bibliographies are presented in this paper in a short review, organized in three sections, namely, one on three specialized bibliographies dealing with Indonesia, Southeast Asia, and the Far East; another on the Pacific Area; and a third one on the mainland of Southeast Asia. These are selected partly because they have been published within recent years, and partly because at least the two major bibliographies lend themselves readily for a comparative study of writings on related subjects in widely different areas. At the end of the paper a bibliographical appendix lists the works of some of the writers whose titles have been used to illustrate certain points in connection with the two major bibliographies. This appendix indicates in part the pertinent relation of the writings covering Southeast Asia and Pacific Areas subjects.

There are, of course, a large number of specialized bibliographies for the various countries of the area under discussion and on specific subject matters. However, the scope of this paper does not require their listing nor is there time or space to do so.

II

U.S. Library of Congress. Reference Dept. *Indochina: a bibliography of the land and people.* Compiled by Cecil C. Hobbs, Grace Hadley Fuller, Helen Dudenbostel Jones, John T. Dorosh and I. Milton Sacks. Washington, 1950. xii, 367 p.

U.S. Library of Congress. Orientalia Division. *Southeast Asia: an annotated bibliography of selected reference sources.* Compiled by Cecil Hobbs. Washington, 1952. ix, 163 p.

Richard K. Beardsley, John B. Cornell and Edward Norbeck. *Bibliographic materials in the Japanese language on Far Eastern archaeology and ethnology.* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1950. vi, 74 p. (University of Michigan. Center for Japanese Studies. Bibliographical series, no. 3).

These three bibliographies are, in a sense, an introduction to, and much less comprehensive than, the two main bibliographies listed in this paper. Yet they have a value of their own and are presented here because in the area under discussion, they have been published to meet special needs. The one on Indochina was published with the specific purpose of meeting the demand on the collections and services of the Library of Congress by investigators and research scholars for information concerning this area. The emphasis has been on publications since 1930, but older works are frequently cited. The 1,850 titles, of which 40 are bibliographies, are divided into three sections: one of material in Western languages, another of material in Russian, and a third of material in Vietnamese. These sections are subdivided into individual but broad subject groupings. All items which are in the Library of Congress have their LC call numbers. A detailed index primarily of authors is very useful, especially if it also includes interesting subjects and significant titles.

It is at once apparent that this bibliography covers a wider range of subjects than either of the two main bibliographies discussed later in this paper. The range includes sociology, economics, commerce, industry, science, etc., in addition to the more traditional cultural subjects of anthropology, ethnology, language, etc. The bibliography, thus, has been of interest to a wider group of people, in-

cluding government and business circles, though its use is not likely to be so great now after the recent political upheaval. For the Philippines the primary purpose of the bibliography would probably be for those who plan to do research in the United States to use it as an index of what is available in the Library of Congress.

Hobbs' annotated bibliography of Southeast Asia is presented here to show what can be done to make a bibliographical instrument presentable and immediately useful to people who do not know where to look for reliable information on Southeast Asia. Three hundred forty-five (345) annotated items in six geographical divisions (Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Malaya, Indonesia, Philippines) and a seventh—Southeast Asia General—make up this bibliography, which like the preceding one has a good general index, with all titles, if available in the Library of Congress, carrying the call number. Each of the divisions is again divided into five topical subdivisions: General Background, History, Politics and Government, Economics, Social Conditions, and Cultural Life. Most of the works included have been published within the last ten years.

Of particular interest is, of course, the section on the Philippines, which contains some 50 items on a wide range of subjects. Fifty titles put, of course, a limit on the information possible in such a bibliographical work, but for a beginner these items make indeed a good start. Again, it must be remembered that the bibliography is intended primarily for those who intend to use the Library of Congress in Washington.

An entirely different bibliography is the one of materials on Far Eastern archaeology and ethnology in the Japanese language. Its main purpose is the evaluation of major Japanese works pertaining to the Far East. Of primary interest to the Philippines is the section on Formosa, which provides information about material otherwise unknown to interested students here. It includes sub-divisions on archaeology, general ethnology, and special subjects, such as language, religion and folklore, and others. As "Outlying Philippine Languages" the Formosan dialects are of great interest to Philippine linguists, and any comparative material like, for instance, the Taihoku Daigaku (University of Formosa) collection of linguistic material with comparative vocabularies of Formosan and Indonesian,

finds more than a passing interest.[1] The same is true of Ogawa Naoyoshi's comparison of Malay and Philippine words with those of various Formosan dialects.[2]

The difficulty with this particular bibliography is that the works listed, being in the Japanese language, are not readily available in the Philippines. The bibliography, however, indicates the libraries in the United States where the various items may be found.

III

CLYDE ROMER HUGHES TAYLOR. *A Pacific bibliography relating to the native peoples of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia.* Wellington, N.Z., The Polynesian Society, 1951. xxix, 492 p., front., and folded map of the Pacific at the end.

This bibliography, which has been under preparation for some ten years, brings together publications on topics relating to the Pacific area, dealing especially with the island world indicated in the title. While Taylor states that the arrangement of the material is arbitrary, according to his experience as a librarian, he indicates that he has profited in his classification from the *Outline of Cultural Materials.*[3] In his collection he has included not merely the technical works but also many popular items and has tried to include as many as possible of the more important foreign works. That ex-

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[1] Taihoku Teikoku, Dozoku Jinshugaku Kenyushitzu. *Taiwan Takasago-zoku densetsushu.* (The myths and traditions of the Formosan native tribes). Compiled chiefly as linguistic material. Includes comparison of vocabulary items between tribes and against "Indonesian." Tokyo, Toko Shoin, 1935. 2, 783, 55 p.

[2] Ogana Naoyoshi. *Dozoku ni kansuru bango no surei.* (Some words of Formosan aborigines possessing ethnological significance). Comparison of Malay and Philippine words with those of various Formosan tribes. *Nampo Dozoku,* October-December, 1931, v. 1, no. 4, p. 1-6.

[3] Yale University. Institute of Human Relations. *Outline of cultural materials,* prepared by George P. Murdock [and others] New Haven, published for the Dept. of Anthropology, Yale University, by the Yale University Press; London, H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1945. vii, 58 p. (Yale Anthropological Series, v. 2).

First ed., 1938, prepared for the Cross-Cultural Survey. Institute of Human Relations, Yale University, by George P. Murdock, Clellan S. Ford, Alfred E. Hudson [and others] 55 p. Third ed., published by the Human Relations Files, Inc., New Haven, 1950. xxiii, 162 p. (Behavior Science Outlines, v. 1).

plains the inclusion of many accounts of travels and, also, the citation of studies in many languages other than English. The division of the material has been geographical rather than ethnological, which means that, for instance, in the New Guinea section studies are included which treat peoples with Melanesian cultures, while Melanesian elements in non-Melanesian areas may have been left out of the section dealing with Melanesia. In his preface Taylor calls attention to the Alexander Turnbull library in Wellington, New Zealand, of which he says that its richness in Oceanic material is equalled by no other library in New Zealand and by few beyond that country, which may be interpreted to mean that on its shelves may be found a large part of the material contained in his book.

The usual apparatus of a good bibliography is available in his work. The table of contents, the list of abbreviations, directions on the use of the bibliography, guide to the subjects and guide to the arrangement are all helpful in the perusal of this work. An appendix on principal islands and island groups and another containing a reference list of languages for the Pacific as well as an excellent general index contribute to the ready use of this mine of bibliographical information. As already indicated the main divisions are geographical. Thus, there are four major sections, namely, Oceania, Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia. The section on Oceania is general in character, listing works dealing with the whole of the Pacific area. Within the four divisions subjects are listed under the headings of:

> General ethnology; physical and mental characteristics; origins and migrations; culture contacts; tribal organizations; family organization; rank; property and ceremony; Maori lands; religions; magic and sorcery; science and medicine; language; folklore; history; music; arts and recreation; warfare; archeology; hunting and food gathering; food, agriculture, cooking; dress and ornament; houses and settlements; handcrafts and artifacts.

Taylor's listing of bibliographies warrants special mention. He begins the general section on Oceania with a list of 57 titles, covering the whole Pacific and containing bibliographies, catalogues and indexes, which indicate an enormous number of publications about the island world of the Pacific. This listing of bibliographies he

continues in the other three sections of his book and in detail for each island group, giving a total of some 109 bibliographical reference works for the four major sections. Many of these were compiled within the last 30 years, revealing a comparatively recent interest in Oceania, yet antedating in part World War II. Of interest to those who know the Welsh *Checklist of Philippine Linguistics in the Newberry Library*[4] is the item by Ruth L. Butler on Hawaiian linguistics[5] in the same library. Coming closer to or dealing directly with the Philippines are the following bibliographies: A.P.C. Griffin's *A List of Books and Periodical References on Guam*,[6] and *A list of Books on the Philippine Islands*;[6a] W. E. Retana's *Aparato Bibliográfico*;[7] and T. H. Pardo de Tavera's *Biblioteca Filipina*.[8] The second and third bibliographies mentioned have, of course, specific references to the Marianas Islands.

In the Philippines we do not consider the Pacific area as the center from which will come the answers to ethnological problems,

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[4] Newberry Library, Chicago. *Checklist of Philippine linguistics in the Newberry Library*, compiled by Doris Varner Welsh. Chicago, The Newberry Library, 1950. vi, 176 p.

[5] Newberry Library, Chicago. *Edward E. Ayer collection . . . Hawaiian language.* Foreword signed by Ruth Lapham Butler. [Chicago, The Newberry Library, 1941] [33] p.

[6] U.S. Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography. *A list of books (with references to periodicals) on Samoa and Guam.* Compiled under the direction of A.P.C. Griffin...Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 54 p.

[6a] U.S. Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography. *A list of books (with references to periodicals) on the Philippine Islands in the Library of Congress* by A. P. C. Griffin,...with *Chronological list of maps in the Library of Congress*, by P. Lee Phillips...Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. xv, 397 p.

[7] Wenceslao Emilio Retana y Gamboa. *Aparato bibliográfico de la historia general de Filipinas deducido de la colección que posee en Barcelona la Compañía General de Tabacos de dichas islas.* Madrid, Imprenta de la Sucesora de M. Minuesa de los Ríos, 1906. 3 v.

[8] Trinidad Hermenegildo Pardo de Tavera. *Biblioteca Filipina ó sea catálogo razonado de los impresos, tanto insulares como extranjeros, relativos á la historia, la etnografía, la linguística, la botánica, la fauna, la flora, la geología, la hidrografía, la geografía, la legislación, etc., de las Islas Filipinas, de Joló y Marianas*...Published under the direction of the Library of Congress and the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 439 p.

with the Philippines themselves taking a fringe position, as it were: rather we think of ourselves at the crossroads leading from the Southeast Asia area to the South and East Pacific. Hence we are quick to check the works in other areas to see how much others know of our writings or have our point of view. In Taylor's bibliography we find little evidence of acquaintance with the Philippine publications related to the Pacific, and any comparative significance or relative influence the Islands may have had on the Pacific areas is represented by few titles. The emphasis is rather on a comparison of Indonesia or Southeast Asia with Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia. Thus, from the Philippines only a few titles are listed in addition to the two of Retana and Pardo de Tavera already mentioned. Among them are H. Otley Beyer's *Philippine Archeology and Its Relation to the Origin of the Pacific Islands Population* [9] and Cecilio Lopez' *Studies on Dempwolff's "Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes."* [10] On the periphery may be listed Isidore Dyen's two comparative essays, *The Malayo-Polynesian Word for Two,*[11] and *The Tagalog Reflexes of Malay-Polynesian D.*[12] The title of Antonio Pigafetta, *Magellan's Voyage Around the World* [13] almost completes a rather short list of Philippine material.

From this listing one cannot help but feel that the few items indicate a lack of awareness of material rather than a one-sided point of view. This seems to be indicated by the omission of the work

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[9] Pacific Science Congress, 6th, Berkeley, California, etc., 1939. *Proceedings of the Sixth Pacific Science Congress of the Pacific Science Association, held at the University of California, Berkeley, Stanford University, and San Francisco, July 24th to August 12th, 1939* . . . Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California, 1940. v. 4, p. 157-164.

This volume, as cited by Taylor in his *Pacific Bibliography,* p. 25, includes only the introduction and first two sections of Dr. Beyer's paper. The complete monograph is described in footnote 21 of the present paper.

[10] Manila, Institute of National Language, 1939. 63 p.

[11] *Language,* 23:50-54, 1947.

[12] *Language,* 23:227-228, 1947.

[13] Antonio Pigafetta. *Magellan's voyage around the world: the original text of the Ambrosian MS., with English translation, notes, bibliography, and index,* by James Alexander Robertson. Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1906. 2v., fronts. (v. 1: port.) maps, charts, facsims., plus the Index in separate volume of 83 pages.

on the Subano by Finley and Churchill.[14] In this work, Churchill, whose several works on Polynesian wanderings, languages, etc., are recorded by Taylor, discusses migrations and relationships between Polynesians and Visayans. Though linguists and anthropologists may disagree today with Finley and Churchill in their findings, their book should have been included in Taylor's bibliography.

Another item, right out of the Pacific area, dealing with the Austronesian linguistic group and missing in Taylor's work, is Capell's Review of Dempwollf's *Vergleichende Lautlehre des Austronesischen Wortschatzes.*[15] In his review Capell has high praises for Dempwolff as laying the foundation of a really reliable study of Melanesian and Polynesian languages, but has doubts about the more difficult problem of a theory of migration which Dempwolff bases on his linguistic studies. Since Dempwolff used Tagalog as one of the basic languages in his work, Capell's review is of considerable interest in comparison with Lopez' review of the same work, mentioned earlier.

Selecting now one of the sections of Taylor's bibliography for discussion of the treatment of material, the section on origins and migrations comes to mind as of considerable interest to most students here of the Pacific area. In his general section on Oceania, Taylor has a sub-section or topical division, named origins and migrations, which contains 48 titles, while for the section on Polynesia, he has 139 titles, for Melanesia 22 titles, and for Micronesia 2 titles for the same topical heading or a total of 211 items. Furthermore, to these items material can be added from the sections dealing with ethnology, archeology, culture contacts, etc., all of which list titles with a

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[14] *The Subanu; studies of a sub-Visayan mountain folk of Mindanao*... Washington, D.C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913. v, 236 p. 2 fold. maps (incl. front.) (Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication no. 184).

Contents: pt. I. Ethnographical and geographical sketch of land and people, by Lieut.-Col. J. P. Finley.—pt. II. Discussion of the linguistic material, by W. Churchill.—pt. III. Vocabularies.

[15] Arthur Capell. *Review of Dempwolff's 'Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes.'* London University, School of Oriental Studies, *Bulletin*, 9:459-462, 1937-1939. (Pub. by the School of Oriental and African Studies.)

bearing on migrations and origins. Thus, as an example, in the general Oceanic section on origins and migrations we have Heine-Geldern's *Urheimat und früheste Wanderungen der Austronesier.*[16] In the section on archeology we have the same author's *Die Megalithen Südostasiens und ihre Bedeutung für Klärung der Megalithenfrage in Europa und Polynesien,*[17] in which he deals with Tahiti, Marquesas, Easter, Fiji, and the New Hebrides. Thus, for complete coverage it is necessary to follow other related sub-sections or topics as well as the general section on origins and migrations.

Since the writer of this paper is especially interested in linguistics, it will be in order to follow with a short discussion of the linguistic listing. They are indicated in the four main divisions under such subjects as:

> Dialects; dictionaries; etymology; grammars and grammatical studies; names (and place names); numbers; philology; pidgin-English; proverbs; riddles; terms and expressions; vocabularies.

Under these subjects there are listed 1,048 linguistic titles, distributed among the four divisions, with 111 in the general division on Oceania, 472 in the Polynesian area, 384 in Melanesia, and 81 in Micronesia. At the risk of being a bore, let me state that in the division of Oceania 62 titles on linguistics are written in the English language, 15 in French, 26 in German, two each in Italian and Spanish, and four in Dutch. A similar representative character is evidenced in the sub-divisions of the other three divisions dealing with linguistics and shows that Taylor indeed included important studies in languages other than English.

It would be too big a task to try to discuss all the entries of linguistic items; therefore, four writers only have been singled out: the first two because the authors are familiar and the other because they are comparatively new to the writer of this paper. These writers are Fr. W. Schmidt and Otto Dempwolff on the one hand, and A. Capell and Sidney H. Ray on the other hand. In a bibliographical appendix to this paper, combining their writings as listed in

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[16] *Anthropos*, 27: 543-619, 1932.

[17] *Anthropos*, 23: 276-315, 1928.

the bibliography of Taylor as well as in Embree and Dotson's bibliography, the titles of these four linguists indicate some interesting facts about their studies.

Thus, Taylor shows by his listings that though Father Schmidt in his long period of linguistic efforts wrote a great deal on individual Oceanic languages, he was early interested in comparative studies of Oceanic languages and those of Southeast Asia mainland. The long list of his works about the relationship of the languages of the Pacific shows that his theories about an Austric language group are backed up by a detailed knowledge of many languages of Oceania. However, Taylor does not give the titles of Father Schmidt's works which deal with individual languages of Southeast Asia mainland as they are related to the Mon-Khmer languages and of which a number are given in Embree and Dotson's bibliography.

For many in the Philippines the writings of A. Capell will be new. He is a more recent writer, and his studies in Oceanic languages and origins of Oceanic languages ought to be of considerable interest to Philippine linguists, as has already been implied in an earlier paragraph about his review of Dempwolff's *Vergleichende Lautlehre.*

Concerning Dempwolff, with the exception of his *Vergleichende Lautlehre,* few people in the Philippines know of his writings. Yet he has written studies of a number of Melanesian languages, comparative studies of Indonesian and Oceanic languages,[18] in which Philippine languages play an important part. His article on "Ivatan als 'Test' Sprache für Urindonesisches" has, of course, a direct bearing on Philippine linguistics. He, too, deserves more attention in the Philippines, but since his writings are mostly in German, the language handicap will be a serious drawback.

One of the astonishing discoveries of the writer of this paper is the volume of writings of Sidney H. Ray. Taylor lists 55 items, whose dates indicate that for half a century this student of Oceanic languages not only gave his findings of individual languages of Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia, but also discussed in comparative studies their relationship to each other. Perhaps, Philippine lan-

[18] The term *Oceanic languages* used here includes Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian languages. The first two with Indonesian are frequently listed as Austronesian languages.

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guages were outside of his area of studies, yet his writings on the general aspect of Oceanic languages and their common origin should be of some concern to students of comparative linguistics in the Philippines.

As one contemplates the many aspects of Taylor's bibliography and comes under the spell of its suggestive influence, one can only wish that libraries in the Philippines might acquire this work in order that the students of the various disciplines might acquaint themselves with the material available about the Pacific area with which the Philippines are so closely related. There are only a few copies of this bibliography in the Philippines and at that they are not readily accessible for a wide use by students interested in the Pacific.

IV

JOHN FEE EMBREE and LILLIAN OTA DOTSON. *Bibliography of the peoples and cultures of mainland Southeast Asia.* New Haven, Yale University, Southeast Asia Studies, 1950. xxxiii, 821, xii p. Maps.

The two compilers of this bibliography have done a prodigious amount of work in having set for themselves the task of covering the literature on the peoples and cultures of Mainland Southeast Asia. Their purpose has been "to bring together a list of the main publications on the peoples and cultures of the area" and thereby provide a basis for future research. In their efforts to lay the ground work for a basic knowledge of the area, they have succeeded well, as it is hoped the following paragraphs will show.

They have included all of Mainland Southeast Asia, except Malaya, but much of the material on Malaya's culture is found in Raymond Kennedy's *Bibliography of Indonesian Peoples and Cultures,*[19]

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[19] Raymond Kennedy. *Bibliography of Indonesian peoples and cultures;* [ed. by Cornelius Osgood and Irving Rouse] New Haven, pub. for the Dept. of Anthropology. Yale University Press, 1946. 212 p., maps. (Yale Anthropological Series, v. 4).

A later edition revised by Thomas W. Maretzki and H. Th. Fischer was published at New Haven by the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., 1955. 2 v. (Behavior Science Bibliographies).

to which they make specific reference. The subjects under which the material is listed include: Race, Racial History, Migration, Ethnology, Cultural History, Social Organization and Law, Religion, Folklore, Language and Writing. The authors made no attempt to include Political History, Economics, or Welfare, "though all of these are partially included in various contexts." The ethnological sections include in part human geography, while the section on cultural history covers some of the material on education. The material is organized by countries and ethnological divisions or sub-divisions, giving the entries under the various subjects or categories indicated above. If the material were tabulated by countries and ethnological divisions on the one hand and by subject matter on the other, it would quickly become apparent what a wealth of comparative material is contained in this one volume.

In addition to the usual preface there are three features deserving special mention, namely, the Critical List of Bibliographies, which contains 34 items; the List of Periodicals Cited (main list and addenda) of a total of 493 publications; and the List of Useful Journals of Southeast Asia, including 23 titles. All of these fortify the impression that the authors have done an excellent job. Of added interest is, of course, the statement that most of the titles are available in the Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University. This, together with Kennedy's statement that Yale has the most complete Indonesian ethnographic library in the United States and probably in the world outside the Netherlands and the Indies, should be a powerful incentive for advanced students of Southeast Asia subjects [20] to go to Yale.

Looking over the titles which have to do with the Philippines, one finds only one originating in the Philippines, namely, H. Otley Beyer's *Philippine and East Asian Archeology, and its Relation to the Origin of the Pacific Islands Population.*[21]

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[20] *Ibid.*

[21] National Research Council of the Philippines. *Bulletin*, no. 29, December, 1948, 130 p., 2 maps, 32 plates.

This monograph which bears the same title as that cited on page 6 and in footnote 9, is more complete than the article included in Taylor's *Pacific bibliography*, p. 25.

In the general section only three works are listed with specific reference to the Philippines, namely, Olov R. T. Janse's *An Archeological Expedition to Indo-China and the Philippines*;[22] Alleyne Ireland's *The Far Eastern Tropics: Studies in the Administration of Tropical Dependencies, Hongkong, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Burma, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, French Indochina, Java, the Philippine Islands*;[23] and Patricia G. Barnett's *The Chinese in Southeastern Asia and the Philippines*.[24]

There are, of course, many books and periodicals listed which have casual or passing reference to the Philippines as they touch on the Pacific areas or the islands of Southeast Asia. An example of such a reference is Bruno Lasker's *Peoples of Southeast Asia*.[25] The scarcity of Philippine material in this bibliography is to be expected, since the authors were primarily concerned with the mainland of Southeast Asia. However, as one examines the compilation more closely, one will find plenty of material of comparative interest to the student in the Philippines.

For instance, a study of the writings of R. Heine-Geldern, of which a list is given in the appendix to this paper, will show that their scope goes far beyond the mainland of Southeast Asia. In some of his works he discusses the importance of megaliths of Southeast Asia for solving the problems of megaliths in Europe and Polynesia; he pays particular attention to the relationship of Southeast Asia mainland and Indonesia with reference to the stone and bronze ages. From these, one follows his comparative studies on whether there is an Austro-Asiatic race and from what original home or cradle the earliest migrations of the Austronesians started. His discussion on Buddhist art in China and Southeast Asia and its influence on Oceania leads further into a number of treatises on individual countries or ethnic groups, but always he is probing for a larger meaning in relation to the total picture of Southeast Asia and neighboring areas. Again, what has been said of Dempwolff must

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[22] *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 6:247-268, 1941.

[23] Boston, Houghton, 1905. 339 p., index, bibliography.

[24] *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 226:32-49, March, 1943.

[25] New York, Knopf, 1944. 288 p.

be said of Heine-Geldern. His articles are written mostly in German. Hence, they are of use only to those who have a good reading knowledge of that language.

A few words must be said about Embree and Dotson's listings of the linguistic writings of Father Schmidt. While in Taylor's bibliography the titles of articles by Father Schmidt are concerned almost entirely with the Pacific area, those listed by Embree and Dotson concern primarily the mainland of Southeast Asia. Thus, we find in the appendix a list of titles discussing the languages of the Sakai and Semang, the Khasi and Munda languages, in their relationship to the Mon-Khmer language group. It is but natural to find the article listed on the sound laws of the Mon-Khmer languages and their importance as a link between the peoples of central Asia and Austronesia.

Lest one might get the impression that all is in linguistic and anthropological agreement in the Embree and Dotson bibliography, one has merely to scan the titles of any section to find a wide divergence of opinion on almost any subject mentioned. On the question of Southeast Asia mainland influence on Philippine languages, one finds more material than one has been led to believe from Philippine publications, though at times it is indirect or needs to be worked over to get at the core applicable to the Philippines. In addition to the items by Father Schmidt on the possibilities of the Austric language grouping already indicated above, one finds linguistic discussions on the diversity and unity of languages of Southeast Asia,[26] and the possible existence of an Austric family of languages,[27] together with the question as to how obsolete the theories of Father Schmidt are.[28] European and American scholars alike discuss the problem of relationship of Indo-Chinese to the Inter-Oceanic

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[26] Jan O. M. Broek. Diversity and unity in Southeast Asia. *Geographical Review*, 34:175-195, 1944. (Embree & Dotson, p. 80).

[27] W. F. Hevesy. On W. Schmidt's Munda-Mon-Khmer comparisons. Does an Austric family of languages exist? *School of Oriental and African Studies. Bulletin*, 6:187-200, 1930. (Embree & Dotson, p. 81).

[28] Laurence P. Briggs. How obsolete are the theories of Professor Dixon and Pater Schmidt? *JAOS*, 65:56-59, 1945. (Embree & Dotson, p. 2).

races and languages.[29] From the general studies of the Chinese language, which include discussions of the languages of the Chinese aborigines,[30] to specialized studies, such as the one on the Miautsze, which includes the aborigines of Formosa and Hainan,[31] a wealth of material on Philippine related linguistic problems is revealed which one is not even able to guess without the aid of a good bibliography, such as the one by Embree and Dotson. This is indeed a clear indication of how important a good bibliography is for students of comparative linguistics in the Philippines to keep them from making one-sided statements or revealing great gaps in their knowledge as they try to work out their theories of Southeast Asia linguistics as related to the Philippine languages.

As one contemplates the many aspects of this bibliography one realizes that in spite of the statement in the preface by Embree and Dotson to the effect that little is known of some of the peoples and cultures of Southeast Asia, the large quantity and excellent quality of material presented by them in a volume of over 800 pages indicates a real source of material. For serious students of Southeast Asia the bibliography represents a definite gain, for which one can only be grateful.

V

Conclusion

As one looks over the bibliographies reviewed in this paper, one is impressed with the material they present for the student. They demonstrate the value of a good bibliography in opening up new vistas of research and comparative study, which heretofore were merely guessed at. In perusing these and other bibliographies the research scholar ought to find new points of contact which invite further

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[29] A. H. Keane. On the relations of the Indo-Chinese and the Inter-Oceanic races and languages. *JAI*, 9:254-289. (Embree & Dotson, p. 81).

[30] Kurt Wulff. Chinesisch und Tai; sprachvergleichende Untersuchungen. Kopenhagen, Leven & Munksgaard, 1934. 260 p. (K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Historisk-filologiske meddelelser, v. 20, no. 3). (Embree & Dotson, p. 84).

[31] Robert A. D. Forrest. The Chinese language. London, Faber & Faber, 1948. 352 p., bibliography. (Embree & Dotson, p. 802). Includes discussions of Tibetan, Burmese, Lolo, T'ai, and Karen.

research and more inclusive study of his subject. One further impression is gained by the study of these bibliographies and a comparison of related subjects in the various geographical areas, namely, that as yet, nobody seems to have worked over the wealth of material available to evaluate the present existing data in a comparative study of any one subject.

If there were any specific criticism it would pertain, perhaps, to the need of an even better general index by authors and subjects to make the material more readily available. This is especially true of the bibliography of Embree and Dotson. With reference to spelling of foreign titles, one speculates on whether there are not many more errors than appear at first glance. Certainly, if the misspelled words in German titles are any indication, there must be errors in other non-English titles also, due either to indifferent copying, ignorant typesetting or inadequate proof-reading.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX

In the lists of works by ARTHUR CAPELL, OTTO DEMPWOLFF, ROBERT VON HEINE-GELDERN, SIDNEY S. RAY, and Father WILHELM SCHMIDT, included in this Appendix, the following abbreviations have been used:

Abbreviations of Words

Abh.	Abhandlung
Abt.	Abteilung
Adv.	Advancement
Akad.	Akademie, Akademische
Anthr.	Anthropological, Anthropologie, Antropologisch, Anthropology
Arch.	Archaeologie, Archaeologische, Archaeology
Bd.	Band
Beitr.	Beitrag, Beitrage
Bibliog.	Bibliographical, Bibliographie, Bibliographisch, Bibliography
Bijdr.	Bijdragen
Bull.	Bulletin
co.	company
ed.	edition, editor
Ges.	Gesellschaft
govt.	government
hist.	historical, historisch
illus.	illustrated, illustration
inc.	incorporated
K.	Kaiseriche, Königliche, Koninklije
O.	Oriental, Orientalische, Orientalistische
p.	page, pages
pt.	part, parts
proc.	proceeding
pub.	publication, published, publisher
rev.	review, revue
q.	quarterly
sc.	science, scientific
sem.	seminar
S (or) soc.	Society
trans.	transactions
v.	volume, volumes
Verh.	Verhaltnis, Verhandlung
vgl.	vergleich
W.	West, western, Wien.
Wiss.	Wissenschaft, wissenschaftliche

Abbreviations of Phrases

Amer. Anthr.	American Anthropologist
Arch. Anthr.	Archiv für Anthropologie (Brunswick)
Arch. Rass.	Archiv. für Rassenbilder (Munich)
BIW	The Bible in the World
BTLV	Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië
BEFEO	Bulletin de l'École Française de l'Extreme Orient
BSEO	Bulletin de la Société d'Etudes Oceanniens
BSOAS	Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies (London)
FEQ	Far Eastern Quarterly
IAE	Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie (Leiden)
IPEK	Jahrbuch für Prähistorische und Ethnographische Kunst (Leipzig)
JAI	Journal of the (Royal) Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland
JPS	Journal of the Polynesian Society
JRASSB	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Straits Branch
KIMG	Kongress Internat. Musikgesellschaft, Wien
MAGW	Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien
MSOSB	Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen, Berlin
OLZ	Orientalistische Literaturzeitung (Berlin)
Pflug	Pflug (Berlin)
RCAETS	Reports of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition to Torres Straits
RLPC	Revue de linguistique et philologie comparée
Roy. Soc. NSW	Royal Society, New South Wales
SOS	School of Oriental Studies (London)
Sem. Or. Spr.	Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen (Berlin)
SBAGW	Sitzungsberichte der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft (Wien)
SPCK	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
SWJA	Southwestern Journal of Anthropology (Albuquerque, N.M.)
Vox	Vox. Internationales Zentralblatt für Experimentelle Phonetik, Berlin
WBKKA	Wiener Beiträge zur Kunst- und Kulturgeschichte Asiens
WZKM	Wiener Zeitschrift für Kunde des Morgenlandes
ZDMG	Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandischen Gesellschaft (Leipzig)
ZAOS	Zeitschrift für Afrikanische und Ozeanische Sprachen

ZAEUB	Zeitschrift für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Berlin
ZES	Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen, Berlin
ZKS	Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen, Berlin
ZRK	Zeitschrift für Rassenkunde, Stuttgart

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Harvard Road
Makati, Rizal

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* *Deceased.*